LIBRARY

College Agrees (Maybe) to Inform State Of Legal Action Against Aid Recipients

by Ted Hobson

In response to one of the first state laws passed to check student radicalism, President Armstrong has signed an agreement which, according to Pennsylavnia authorities, requires the College to provide Pennsylvania with information about "certain behavioral acts or offenses" involving students from that state.

The College, however, attached three "understandings" to its signature that would appear to void substantial portions of the original agreement under certain interpretations. There is apparently some differences in the way the College and the state of Pennsylvania read the agreement.

A number of colleges, including Dartmouth, refused to sign the agreement and were subsequently dropped from the list of "eligibles" for Pennsylvania lege, a private school in Pennsylvania, did not sign and is currently challenging the constitutionality of the law in Federal court.

If Middlebury had not signed the agreement, its Pennsylvania students stood to lose about $10,000. in state aid. Five Middlebury undergraduates currently receive a total of $5800 from the Pennysylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, with the rest of the money allotted to summer

Under the PHEAA agreement, the College agrees "to provide Agency with the name, address and pertinent facts relating to any student who is a resident of Pennsylvania and who:

"a. Is expelled, dismissed or denied enrollment after October 29, 1969;,for refusal to obey a lawful regulation or order of Institution, which refusal in the opinion of Institution, contributed to the disruption of the activities, administration or classes of Institution, or

"b. Is known to Institution to have been convicted by any court of record of any criminal offense which....would constitute a mis demeanor involving moral turpitude or felony, or

"c. Is known to Institution to have been convicted in any court of record of any offense committedin the course of disturbing, interfering with or preventing... the orderly conduct of the activities, administration or classes of any institution of hightr education."

The College's policy on student records clearly states that "the Dean's keep disciplinary records in cases when disciplinary action has been taken. All Dean's records are College proberty and are accessible only under legal compulsion."

The College made the agreement "subject" to certain "understandings," the principal ones being that "the agreement does not obligate Middlebury College to make any inquiry of any student which it would not ordinarily make as a matter of normal college policy and procedure or to disclose any information given in confidence to any officer of the College." Under the College's Policy on Student Records, most information given to the College is considered confidential, but the PHEAA was not given a copy of the policy.

The College added that it has "serious reservation about the the utilization of educational institutions as agencies reporting on the conduct of students to the state. This is not a function which colleges are well equipped to perform and it creates a relation between the student and the instutition which is contrary to the

Continued on Page 9

EPC Approves Move to Change Course Procedure

The Educational Policy Committee Monday passed a proposal on curricular changes slightly modified from a proposal passed by "straw vote" last week. If the proposal is ratified at the Faculty meeting in January, the Curriculum Committee would be eliminated, and the faculty would no longer approve courses.

Instead, the proposal calls for an EPC subcommittee, composed of the Dean of the Faculty, two faculty members and two students, to give final approval for most courses.

Course proposals involving questions of finances, teaching staff, or changes in department course load would be brought before the EPC as a whole for approval.

At present, proposals for new courses are first presented to the individual department, after a division vote, and to the Curriculum Committee. Courses passing the Curriculum Committee are then brought to the faculty for approval.

The EPC proposal would have new courses presented to the EPC sub-committee without a vote on the divisional level.

Another aspect of the proposal would give each department authority to approve or reject all independent projects presented to it, a power now held by the Curriculum Committee.

THE

CAMPUS

Theft of College Property on Rise, Student Losses Also Increasing

by Richard Rogers

Theft at Middlebury is reaching astronomical proportions. According to an estimate of Fred Spencer, Chief of Security, five thousand dollars' worth of property has been stolen from students this year. Losses of college property are not included in this estimate. Mr. Spencer emphasized that this is a conservative estimate.

Items most frequently stolen, according to Mr. Spencer, are clothing, ski equipment, and money. Every day there are two or three reports of missing bicycles, but these usually turn out to have been 'borrowed'-without the owner's knowledge or permission. Very expensive items, such as television sets and stereo systems, have also been taken. One student lost a full stereo system last year, while another lost three hundred and seventy dollars in cash. Your reporter has personal knowledge of a friend having seen someone else wearing her dress. (Inquiries are still being pursued.) Occasionally the thieves display quite creditable ingenuity. One day they went through the locker room when the football team was practicing, netting four hundred dollars.

Theft of college property is also a serious problem. Various students have admired the furnishings of the public rooms so greatly that they have misappropriated them for themselves. Last year, in an extreme case, twelve hundred dollars' worth of furnishings were taken in one night from several lounges. Mattresses, according to Mr. Spencer, are the most sought-after item. There is also much pilferage from the storage closets during the summer and early in the year. Mr. Spencer did the student body the grace of saying that he thought most

Continued on page 5

Middlebury students fold peace flag during the strike last spring, a symbol, author says, "of something Middlebury seems to have forgotten."

Remembering the War

Middlebury and The Movement

by STEVE EARLY

"To be a radical in America is to see horror and feel impotence. It is to watch the war grow and know no way to stop it....to realize that the politics of a generation has failed and the institutions of reform are bankrupt and yet to have neither ideology, programs, nor the power to reconstruct them."

-Andrew Kopkind

Outside my window, in a field west of Hadley, someone with a tractor has made a giant peace symbol in the grass. I see it every morning, the outline etched in frost, and it is still there in the evening when the sun goes down beyond the Adirondacks. It has become, for me, a mocking reminder of something that Middlebury seems to have forgotten.

Last year, in mid-November, there were no peace symbols in the fields but many people here were on their way to the nation's capitol in cars covered with Mobe stickers and two buses draped in sheets carrying the message of the March on Washington. It was a different time then, a time when the slogans of the Moratorium and the Mobe were still full of hope: give peace a chance, stop the killing, bring the troops home now. And people still believed that it was possible to do those things by going to Washington, shuffling down Pennsylvania Avenue, assembling near the White House, and singing along with Pete Seegar.

The March was more than that of course, and for many people from Middlebury—especially those who had never been to a demonstration before—it was a very stirring event. There was something about the size of the crowd—Woodstockian in its dimensions—and the sense of community, however ephemeral, that developed from the shared experience of the weekend. The weekend itself was what Moratorium organizer Sam Brown has called "a giant peace orgasm." When it was over, "everybody went home to sleep it off" and trade stories about their adventures—the March against Death, the clashes with the police, the taste of tear gas and billy clubs at the Justice Department and South Vietnamese Embassy.

Not surprisingly, Washington survived the March. And so did the Nixon Administration, the Defense Department, and even the Justice Department which suffered the most direct attack. The war policies also remained unchanged. If anything, the anti-war activity of the fall had provoked the President to his most strident defense of the war and his November 3 speech, while it brought out the marchers, only foreshadowed his announcement of the invasion of Cambodia last spring.

Between November and May, the anti-war movement fell apart. Nationally, the Moratorium gave up its plan for an escalating, month-by-month, protest after its Christmas Eve peace vigils flickered and died like candles in the wind. Early in the spring, local actions focused on tax resistance and opposition to the draft. The latter became the basis for a demonstration here—an abortive sit-in at the Municipal building (headquarters of the local board), followed by a delightful romp through downtown Middlebury and a "jail-break" at Middlebury Union high school.

The anti-draft march was, to say the least, a disaster. It reflected the organizers' frustration with the state of the Movement at Middlebury and their desire "to do something, anything" as a gesture of protest against the war. Doing nothing might well have been better. The march was obviously a poor substitute for the infinitely more difficult and time-consuming tasks of actual anti-war organizing. Here, even leafletting and canvassing were neglected; people felt they were doing their bit merely by showing up and falling in line. As for the good citizens of Middlebury—the silent majority at the bottom of the hill—they were hardly appreciative of the effort. Even the students at MUHS, liberated for a few moments from the boredom of elementary algebra or world history, wondered what all the fuss was about.

They found out during the first week in May. The invasion of Cambodia energized the student movement against the war and revitalized the flagging efforts of national organizers like those associated with the Moratorium, which had voted to disband in April. As usual, the initial impetus was provided by radicals; the call for a national strike grew out of the Panther support demonstration at Yale, and the strike spread in the wake of Nixon's speech. Middlebury, along with many other schools, caught up with the crowd only after the shootings at Kent State. What moved students here was not so much the expansion of the war in Asia as the resort to military solutions at home.

Continued on page 2

Middlebury and The Movement : Remembering the war...

In itself, this was hardly a new development; domestic insurgencies had been dealt with before. (Remember Watts, Detroit, Newark?) But to those aloof from the Movement and removed from the currents of rebellion in the 60's, what happened at Kent State was suddenly very threatening. A campus had been invaded, fellow students shot---and students at Middlebury could relate to that in a way they could never relate to the killing of Vietnamese, American GI's their own age, or Blacks, whether in Southern colleges or big-city ghettos.

What can one say about the strike at Middlebury except that it was very Middleburyish. It was, we were told, an unprecedented occurance; nothing like it had ever happened to the old "College on the Hill." Actually, the way the strike developed was quite familiar, quite true to form. The focus very quickly became Middlebury itself. People talked not about Vietnam or the related issues of imperialism, militarism, racism and repression; rather, they talked about themselves and their community: Could the delicate fabric of the College survive the strains of an "extra-ordinary session?"

This last phrase was, of course, President Armstrong's dainty euphemism for the strike, and he used it constantly. At times, it seemed as if he were physically unable to form the other word with his lips. But then he was not alone in shunning the more militant connotations of "strike", and many on the Faculty also preferred to see the activities of the week in some other light. This was strange because the strike at Middlebury was not directed at the Faculty, Armstrong and his Administration, or even the most obvious link between the College and the war, the ROTC program.

> "What can one say about the strike at Middlebury except that it was very Middleburyish...."

Indeed, the strike here tended to be an orgy of self-congratulation. The Faculty congratulated the students for conducting themselves in such a fine manner, for recognizing that marching in the streets was "counter-productive" and agreeing that the only sensible course was a "return to the system" and the Clean-for-Gene politics of ballot and petition. The students congratulated each other for the same things, and the Administration congratulated everybody for pulling together in the moment of greatest crisis when Recitation Hall was destroyed by an arsonist's fire.

The reaction to the fire was instructive. The emergency meeting of the college community that was held in the Chapel almost became a funeral service for the burned building. Like the killings at Kent State, a single act of destruction nearby had aroused more emotion than had years of death and destruction on a massive scale in Southeast Asia. The fire was condemned in terms ("wanton," "irrational," "a real danger") that people at Middlebury have rarely applied to the war itself.

And really, this should not have been surprising. If nothing else, the educational side of the strike --- the few issue-oriented workshops and discussions that were held --- revealed among students an appalling ignorance of even the most basic facts concerning American involvement in Vietnam. After all the books, articles, press reports, TV coverage, congressional hearings and teach-ins of the last few years, there were still too many people who knew only that the war was wrong, that they didn't like it and wanted it stopped.

> "If nothing else, the educational side of the strike---the few issue-oriented workshops and discussions that were held---revealed among students an appalling ignorance of even the most basic facts concerning American involvement in Vietnam."

Given the general naivete of strike supporters here and the fact that they had only recently been "politicized," it is understandable also that so many were agreeable to the responses proposed by members of the Faculty. The faculty liberals emphasized the necessity of directing the energies of the strike into more conventional political channels — specifically the local campaigns of "peace" candidates Hoff and Hayes, and electoral politics in general. Certainly there was a need for greater student involvement in this kind of activity. But in May, as later on, the electoral politics approach was vastly oversold.

The Movement for a New Congress, for example, had as its goal the election of anti-war congressmen and the elimination of those who supported Nixon. The need for a "new Congress' became all the more apparent as the frantic late spring lobbying effort of hundreds of students -- and the letter-writing, petitioning, and canvassing of thousands more — ended in a series of discouraging defeats. First Cooper-Church, and later the Hatfield-McGovern Amendment failed to receive legislative approval. As the summer lengthened, The Continuing Presence in Washington became the Increasing Absence — the students, professors, housewifes, and professional men who crowded Congressional offices in June simply drifted away. The permanent anti-war lobby envisioned by strike-supporters turned out to be not so permanent.

There was always that last hope, though, the Princeton Plan — the electoral politics recess that a number of schools created to give students a chance to participate in the last week or two of the fall campaigns. The Middlebury Faculty, along with others, voted last May to change the schedule specifically for this purpose. But that was in the heat of the strike; and when the last week of October rolled around, there was a pause in the academic year — only an embarrassing one. Not many Middlebury people were interested in working for anybody. Lieutenant Governor Hayes had long since disappeared from the scene, and the few students who actively supported Hoff had done so during the summer and continued to do so throughout the fall on their own time.

While students at Middlebury failed to maintain their enthusiasm for a second McCarthy-style crusade, they have also failed to persist in any other anti-war strategy. One of the few accomplishments of last spring was the short-lived but serious effort to take the issues of the strike downtown by arranging to have students invited into local homes for informal discussions. Improving communication and town-gown relations in a more systematic way became the goal of the strike committee's successor, the Community Involvement Group. Community Involvement people spent the summer living and working in Middlebury, getting to know local residents on an individual basis and performing useful services at the Day Care Center, Bristol Head Start Program, etc.

This kind of activity was originally seen as a means to an end — a way of overcoming the resentment and suspicion that prevented College students from making political converts among the townspeople. As the summer progressed, though, the social service function of Community Involvement became an end in itself and politics — particularly anti-war politics — had very little to do with it. This was perhaps unavoidable, a reflection of the personalities involved, and, in itself, was not necessarily bad. But it did contribute to the vacuum this semester because when school resumed, Community Involvement disbanded — leaving nothing resembling a strike committee and no other peace group as well.

Nationally, opposition to the war has found expression this fall on two levels — in the conventional political activity of the liberal wing of the Movement and in the continuing marches, rallies, and organizing efforts of the radical wing. The remnants of the New Mobilization Committee — radical groups and individuals now associated with the National Peace Action Coalition and the National Coalition Against War, Racism, and Repression — sponsored a series of local actions, mostly in the larger cities, between October 15 and November 15. These were generally poorly attended, and pitiful in comparison to the show of strength last year.

The liberal activists — now verterans of the Moratorium as well as the Kennedy - McCarthy campaigns — involved themselves in the Congressional races of various Democratic "doves" and occasionally an anti-war Republican, like Goodell in New York. They were usually not joined, however, by the thousands of ordinary students who were briefly activated by the strike and who had pledged themselves last spring to an extended effort to end the war. For many, as at Middlebury, apolitical behavior and apathy this fall was simply a return to form, a reversion to the consciousness of pre-strike days. And it is not at all difficult to understand, if not sympathize with, the general lack of interest in the November elections.

> "For many students, apolitical behavior and apathy this fall was simply a return to form, a reversion to the consciousness of prestrike days."

Continued on page 3

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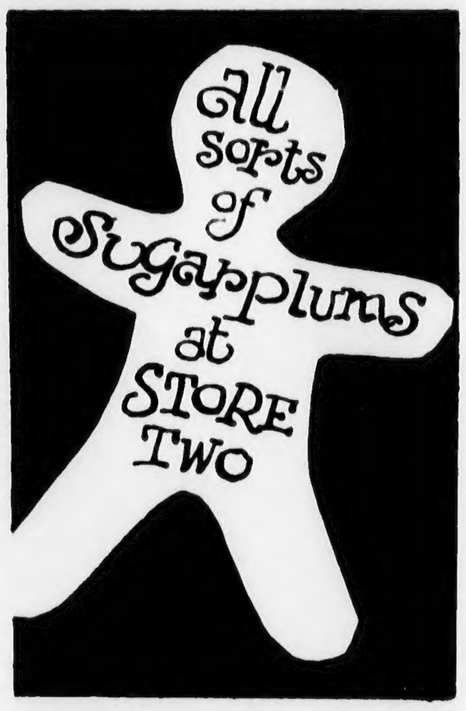

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Continued from page 2

In almost every race, the war in Vietnam and the invasion of Cambodia were not the issues they were last May. In many instances, the war was no longer even an issue and where it was not, most candidates were not going to make it one. This was understandable too, since the Democrats were often on the defensive, and running against the Nixon Administration's domestic record, particularly its handling of the economy, no doubt seemed a safer and more successful strategy. And it was successful to the extent that Nixon and Agnew, despite their vigorous campaigning, did not get the kind of Congress they wanted. But we don't have a "new Congress" either, and there is little hope that Congressional end-the-war amendments will do any better than before.

The Movement now finds itself fragmented, disorganized, and demoralized. (Here at Middlebury it is simply non-existent.) It is up against a fairly solid consensus of support for the Nixon policy of Vietnamization---a policy which means pursuing the goal of military victory while doing more of the fighting by proxy. Nixon has succeeded not only in pacifying public opinion but also most of his opponents. There was a slight furor in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee over the recent air strike against the North, but Vietnam critics in Congress have lost much of whatever force they once had.

"Students...have seemingly accepted the Nixon consensus and come to assume that someone somewhere is "winding down the war"

After Nixon's most recent speech on proposals for the Paris talks, Democrats like Muskie, McGovern and even Fulbright were reduced to words of congratulation and qualified support; they applauded the President for his "new initiative."

This again leaves the burden of opposing the war to those who have opposed it all along. Individual radical leaders are currently advocating a renewed effort to stop the fighting. Tom Hayden, writing in his book "The Trial," calls for "an all-out seige against the war machine" under the banner, "All for Vietnam." His Co-conspirator at the Chicago trial, long-time activist Rennie Davis, proposes that the American anti-war movement bypass the Nixon Administration and negotiate a peace treaty directly with the North Vietnamese, the Provisional Revolutionary Government and other independent political forces in the South. Davis also has a plan "to pull out all the stops" if, by May 1 of next year, President Nixon still has not accepted the Communists' June 30 deadline for total U.S. withdrawal. He has in mind another March on Washington---one that would involve a major effort to shut down the city with sit-ins and other acts of non-violent disruption in streets, parks, and federal office buildings.

What distinguishes Hayden and Davis from the liberal politicians and most Americans, and what leads them to propose suche measures, is their sense of the terrible suffering of the people of Southeast Asia. One does not even have to sympathize with or support the Vietnamese revolution---as they do---to realize that it is the U.S., and not North Vietnam, which is prolonging the war and employing the technology of the most powerful country on earth to devastate several of the most backward. This is unfortunately not a matter of great concern to most people in this country. Very few Americans are aware of the extent of the war's destructiveness, its continuing cost in human life. They know only that it is costing fewer American lives and that the President's program of gradual withdrawal seems to be working.

The very group which should be most aware of what is really happening has fallen silent. Students and members of the academic community in general, at Middlebury and elsewhere, have seemingly accepted the Nixon consensus and come to assume that someone, somewhere is "winding down the war" (to use the President's own obnoxious phrase). Vietnam today, if it has any reality at all, is a war that goes on daily between pages three and seven of The New York Times. There, in two or three inches of AP wire copy, one can follow the progress of American bombing, count the number of B-52 sorties and note the total tonnage of the bombs dropped. Sometimes there will even be an article on the effects of the bombing---the mounting violence, the increased civilian casualties, the hundreds of thousands of refugees in Laos and Cambodia and the millions in South Vietnam.

When the war does make the front pages these days it is because Nixon has panicked, as he did last spring at the time of the Cambodian invasion, and temporarily resumed the bombing of the North. (The North Vietnamese, after all, must be punished for taking advantage of U.S. withdrawals and stepping up infiltration of the South---thereby threatening the whole Vietnamization program.) Either that, or the war becomes news when Nixon, at the same time, authorizes a "Mission Impossible" commando raid or when the CIA suddenly discovers, as it recently did, that more than 30,000 members of the South Vietnamese civilian and military bureaucracy are also agents of the Viet Cong. (The White House found that report "overly pessimistic!)

"One does not even have to sympathize with or support the Vietnamese revolution to realize that it is the U.S., and not North Vietnam, which is prolonging the war and employing the technology of the most powerful country on earth to devastate several of the most backward."

The future is not promising for those in Southeast Asia who suffer from the war and those in America who seek to end it. But we cannot simply wait for the next crisis, the next extension of the conflict, and hope that it will once again mobilize large numbers of people to press for a definate withdrawal date and rapid withdrawal. America's technological war has been quietly extended even as our actual troop strength has been gradually reduced. And the crisis-consciousness of the American people and particularly American students has proved to be notably short-lived.

For years, much of the anti-war movement has held that the war will continue until enough people, rather than politicians, decide that it must stop. It should be clear by now that the "politicians"---and the narrow, unresponsive system of electoral politics they represent---cannot be relied upon. As for the much invoked "the people"---they will not demand an end to the war until they have a far greater aware-ness of its consequences, not only for American society but for Southeast Asia as well. The task of making Americans aware still belongs to those of us in colleges and universities across the country. Opposition to Vietnam began on the campuses and it must be revived there.

Here at Middlebury, students and faculty have failed to maintain any level of informed discussion about American domestic and foregn policies or to consistently monitor the actions of the U.S. government in any other way. As long as this situation persists, the show of concern and the flurry of activity last spring might just as well never have occurred.

There are no easy solutions to the problem of ending the war in Southeast Asia, no magic formulas for converting the unconcerned and the uncommitted. But we must start somewhere, and until people at Middlebury once again begin to think and talk about the war---and begin to analyze the system that produced it---there will be no hope of devising a more effective strategy for action.

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Rhinelander: On the "Varieties of Radicalism"

Philip H. Rhinelander, professor of philosophy and humanities at Stanford University, came to the College November 23 and 24 for two days of lectures and discussions concerning contemporary radicalism in America and related topics.

Professor Rhinelander's visit was sponsored by the Middlebury Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa under the Visiting Scholar Program. Professor Rhinelander delivered his major address on the afternoon of Monday the 23 in Dana Auditorium. The title of this lecture was, "Varieties of Radicalism: Some Philosophical Aspects and Assumptions."

by MICHAEL REED

The opening portion of Professor Rhinelander's lecture was concerned with a consideration of language and communication: words and concepts, if they are to be of any use to us as means of expression and communication and understanding, must be used with great care, they must be given clear, precise, and consistent meaning, the particular context in which a word or concept is used must always be considered. Without such care and precision in the use of language, the slogan, the catch-all phrase, the meaningless generality, the chatter of the herd can overwhelm the written and spoken word and obliterate all clear-headed communication between people.

Professor Rhinelander suggested that the term "radicalism" has traditionally been very susceptible to this sort of verbal and written misuse and abuse. Radicalism has come to be for many people an all-inclusive term of derision, a convenient four-syllable word utilized in an attempt to deal with confusing, fearful, and incomprehensible people and events.

All adherents of Marxist doctrine turn into "pinkos" and "dirty commies," the mere mention of the word socialism brings long and suspicious looks (it is somehow "unAmerican," European, dirty and disheveled), and of course everyone knows that there is no difference whatsoever between a "commie" and a socialist.

All "hippies" (whatever that term means) are strange and at least potential anarchists. To a Southern redneck a Black Panther might simply be shoved from the mind as just another "extra-bad nigger." All hard-hats and construction workers turn into merely the bully boys of the right, cigar-chomping, flag-waving brutes and illiterates who just happen to throw iron rivets and cement blocks instead of eggs and Molotov cocktails.

And on and on and on it goes, the rapid "decay of language," the breakdown of communication, the formation and isolation of people and groups and thoughts and ideas. Our fluid American society becomes about as fluid as a steel wall.

Professor Rhinelander cautioned very strongly against such prostitution of the language, against such uncritical and vague use of the term "radicalism." He suggested that words and terms should not be used as "missiles for throwing," and that they must not be allowed to replace secular reality: words and concepts must not become ends in and of themselves. Language is always symbolic, and symbols lose much of their communicative value when they become too much divorced from the actuality of events and needs and historical lessons.

Rhinelander quoted the French philosopher Gabriel Marcel who said, "Slavery to words lies at the root of fanaticism." There are different types of radicalism, different radicals are motivated by different ideals and aims, some are not motivated by any particular ideals or aims. And so what is a radical: how does one characterize radicalism in contemporary America?

For the sake of analysis, Rhinelander referred to two broad types of radicals: the ideological radical and the non-ideological radical. He used the term ideology in the sense that it is some form of coherent and systematic interpretation of man, society, and government.

Turning first to ideological radicalism, Dr. Rhinlander referred to the New Left, a movement within the country which has been chiefly characterized by its persistent dislike of contemporary American society and by its rejection of traditional "Old Left" (Marxist, socialist) approach which the New Left considers to be no longer vital and sufficient in the modern world.

C. Wright Mills was cited as being a figure who has proposed to the New Left that it adopt some sort of philosophy in which new concepts of man, society, and social change could be actively developed. Professor Rhinelander spoke of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) as being a form of radicalism which only late in its lifetime came to possess much formal ideology. Not until 1962 did SDS begin to accept Marxists into its ranks, and by 1969, when it finally became a Marxist organization, the extreme factionalism and dissent within SDS itself tore it apart.

Though Marxist radicalism does not seem to have had a very successful time of it in this country, Rhinelander stressed that Marxist approaches and socialist approaches are often two very different things: whereas Marxist ideology has usually been highly totalitarian, such "Old Left" political organizations as Democratic Socialism (Norman Thomas type) have been sympathetic with academic life, non-totalitarian, and democratic.

Though not a socialist himself, Professor Rhinelander was rather high in his regard for the philosophy of Democratic Socialism, and he urged his audience not to casually and uncritically accept Marxism-communism and socialism as being identical or even similar. Real differences are there, and a recognition and understanding of those differences demands critical study on the part of all of us.

Professor Rhinelander's discussion of nonideological radicalism in America today struck home vividly, The nonideological radical ' today is a person who does little but turn into himself, he builds on little else but his sense of alienation from the society around him, a sense of alienation which is unfortunately worn as a "badge of superiority." The cult of the alienated develops, and it becomes assumed that if you feel truly alienated then this is a manifestation of your superior sensitivity, of your uncompromisingly high principles.

Unfortunately, such a mentality as this is basically negativist, it can do little but to wallow in its own sad tears of remorse and rejection. Such an outlook is undeniably a comment upon American society today, but it is hardly the sort of mentality willing or capable of creatively changing that very same society to which it is opposed.

The paradox has developed today that though the "poets" (the alienated young or young-at-heart who reject the money-grubbing, materialistic, depersonalized life) fervently condemn the "scientists" (the Establishment world of technocratic, bureaucratic, highly rational solutions) and demand that this country seriously begin to reform itself unless it learns to utilize more efficiently and morally these very same tools of "scientists."

Whether it be a good or not-so-good society today, America is nevertheless a tremendously large and complex nation, and its problems are correspondingly large and complex. So what does one do: run away in a fit of poetic indignation or stick it out and learn to use the tools of this modern technological world and thus beat the Establishment at its own game?

Professor Rhinelander mentioned the nihilistic tendancies among some nonideological radicals (such as the Weathermen). According to the nihilistic approach, no alternatives in a given life situation are either superior or inferior, all values are to be considered to be absolutely equal. Life then becomes literally meaningless, there are no value-judgements or moral priorities and thus nothing has any inherent or relative meaning. Rhinelander saw such groups as the Weathermen as being very pathetic cases: they attempt to work out their internal, personal problems through violent actions directed against the world around them.

Rhinelander suggested that young people today, particularly college students, remain very sceptical of the sort of reasoning in which it is first assumed that America is naturally oppressive, and from there it is reasoned that "I" myself must necessarily be an oppressed creature, too. Without the slightest doubt there are some very oppressed people within this country today, but Professor Rhinelander was rather doubtful as to whether the American college student could rightly be included within this severely oppressed element of society. In fact, the American college student is probably one of the most privileged elements in the world today.

In one of his less convincing arguments of the afternoon, Dr. Rhinelander argued that "existential frustration" (man's eternal self-doubts and fears, something which "all" people generally experience, especially young and idealistic people) is something quite different from what he termed "social oppression."

An interpretation of this argument might be that a lot of concerned young people in this country today have gotten into the habit of simply whining too much, of accusing society of being the cause of a lot of their problems which are in reality only the age-old problems which all human beings must face simply because they are human beings. Perhaps "existential frustration" has always been an aspect of the human predicament, but it would seem that contemporary American society has probably done much to aggravate and heighten this sense of frustration.

Professor Rhinelander concluded his lecture with three suggestions: (1.) Vague, abstract jargon language must be done away with, and the college or university can take an active part in this effort. (2.) Ideology is not necessarily bad; only bad ideology is bad. As Professor Rhinelander said, "Those who cannot find something to live for will find something to live against." (3.) Contemporary radicalism has developed an attitude of "self-serving elitism" in which "Man" in the abstract is loved and praised, but real men with real practical problems come to be somehow disregarded, looked down upon. High principles are of limited worldly use unless they become practically applicable.

Due to snow removal, parking is prohibited on all College Roads and faculty and staff parking areas after 1:30a.m. from November 15th through April 1st. Weekends included.

Violators may be towed away at owner's expense.

Campus Security Dept.

Calendar Considered by College Council

At the College Council meeting held on Monday, the Council considered three proposals concerning the 1971-72 school calendar. The proposal which was approved by the council provides for a four-day recess in October (Saturday-Tuesday), a one-week vacation at Thanksgiving, and a three-day reading period at the end of the semester. Classes would be scheduled to begin September 10.

A plan that was defeated would have provided one week of vacation from October 24-November 1, a Thanksgiving break from Wednesday evening through Sunday, and a three-day reading period, with classes beginning on September 10.

The third proposal suggested that classes begin on September 13, and allowed a four-day break in October (Saturday-Tuesday), Thanksgiving vacation from Wednesday -Sunday, and four days for a study period.

All three possibilities must be considered by the President and his staff, the Faculty and the Trustees.

At the same meeting, Dean O'Brien announced that he, Jim Gilmond and Sally Davidson will to to Montpelier to support the idea of "Board and Room," i. e., the serving of beer and wine to those presently considered minors. His trip is a result of the recent closing of the Cook Grotto bar by the Vermont Liquor Board.

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Theft on campus. . .

Continued from page 1

theft the work of off-campus "freeloaders" who spend their time on campus.

Nevertheless, some shortages of college property have resulted. Erica Wonnacott, the Dean of Students, said that almost all College televisions were gone, and that replacements might not be quickly forthcoming. Mr. Spencer said that ideas of having each dorm buy its own set, with money obtained from student contributions, with student sense of responsibility hopefully improved, or of having the sets bolted to the walls, had been proposed.

Mrs. Wonnacott condemned those who carried the acquisitive instinct to abnormal extremes. She commented that if the theft were to stop the College would be willing to provide more costly furnishings for student use. At present, she regrets, there would be no use in doing so, as they would vanish quickly. She cited the fate of an Oriental rug, which had an erstwhile location in Stewart Hall. It disappeared on the first day of Freshman Week this year. She mentioned that there has been more stealing from individuals this year than usual.

When asked what measures were being undertaken to cope with this problem, Mrs. Wonnacott said that room searches would be an efficent solution, but that "the solution would be worse than the problem." Most students would dislike having their rooms searched, and the College would hesitate to make this infringement on individual rights. Mr. Spencer corroborated that there was no plan underway to search rooms, and advised all students to keep their rooms locked.

When asked for an opinion as to the cause of the upsurge of theft, Mrs. Wonnacott compared the Middlebury of four of five years ago to the present. Previously there had been a strong sense of "group spirit", so that there was less willingness to take common property for one's own use. Now, she believes, with everyone "doing their own thing", there is less identification with other students, and consequently less reluctance to secure personal profit at the expense of others. Mr. Spencer spoke of the difficulty of police surveillance, with only one person on duty at any one time. He spoke of rumors of a "ring" of students behind some of the crimes, but said that there was little evidence.

Your nefarious reporter decided to try stealing, to see how easy it was. He decided to test the vigilance of the unsuspicious fair damsels of the Battells. Accordingly, he went to a friend there, and borrowed from her (with her permission) her radio, her checkbook, and an alarm clock. To add a touch of the absurd, he let the cord of the clock dangle from his pocket, as well as to add to the suspicious appearance. (These things were, of course, returned afterwards.) With these paraphernalia he wandered through the Battell corridors, with a furtive expression and stealthy stride.

It was useless: no one made any remarks about the things being mine. Somewhat crestfallen, I asked several girls if they had been suspicious on general principles. No one had been.

It is distressing to have to be a 'devil's advocate'. Nevertheless, we must urge caution on the Middlebury studentry. When one considers the beautiful furnishings of the Chateau, the rows of skis in the Battell basement, or simply the number of people who do not lock their doors, the possibility of rampageous theft becomes terrifying.

To close with the words of Mrs. Wonnacott, the most serious damage done to Middlebury by the wave of theft might finally prove not to be the loss of property, but rather "the corruptive influence" which the thieves can exert on the other people here.

FREE RIDE BULLETIN BOARD

The Campus will print a free ride bulletin board next week for people who have rides to offer, or who want rides home, for Christmas vacation.

Just fill in the information on the application below, and mail it to Rides, The Campus, Box C 798, College Mail. Deadline is Sunday night.

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Jaime Brockett 2

jaime brockett made an album once....it was carried all over the country by people who gave it to their friends and said with a smile, "listen to this." both that first album and jaime brockett were very hard to find. we at capitol fixed all that. we found jaime brockett. he has a new album. it's called jaime brockett 2, and I say with a smile, "listen to this."
jaime brockett 2 on capitol records. an oracle records production. jaime brockett is still hard to find but his album isn't.

Editorial
Repression in the college

A college's nature as an institution of learning is in jeopardy when it must report to government officials on the discipline and backgrounds of its students. The intent of the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency's new stipulations is to obtain such information. Providing such information to such government watchdogs is contrary to the basis of integrity on which a college must operate. To quote from the Amicus Curiae brief argued by the President of Bryn Mawr College, the Pennsylvania law "undermines the foundation of essential confidence and trust within the academic community by creating a special class of students against whom the college and university officials are required to act as informers....the law thus violates the essential conditions for the academic freedom and other rights and freedoms guaranteed by the First and Fourteenth Amendments."

How Middlebury is to react to such threats to its autonomy as an institution of learning is a question for the entire community to consider. Thus President Armstrong's decision to reply without open discussion of both the broad issue and the specific agreement is unfortunate.

President Armstrong's response was to obfuscate by attaching various "understandings" to the point of nullifying the agreement. The College would create an agreement that it could sign without compromising itself. This response avoids recogniting the gravity of such threats in favor of simply formulating an agreement that the College can live with. The College reworded the agreement so that the PHEAA thinks we have signed the agreement on its own terms, and the College thinks that it has rendered the agreement meaningless. This is not the sort of moral leadership that was called for in the Scranton Commission Report.

President Armstrong insists that the agreement he has signed (not the agreement that the PHEAA) THINKS he has signed) does not constitute a violation of College policy. To us there would seem to be a clear violation in the area regarding College discipline of its students. On the confidentiality of this information the Student Record Policy is very clear: "The Deans keep disciplinary records in cases when disciplinary action has been taken. All Deans' records are College property and are accessible only under legal compulsion." (Page 40, College Handbook) There is no language in the agreement to protect this information; on the contrary, the agreement requires that the College report such information to Pennsylvania authorities.

The Pennsylvania law attacks the College in terms of the basic nature of the institution. It would have the College inform to a government agency on the backgrounds and discipline of its students, taking, in fact, the discipline of students out of the institutions's hands. To react to the Pennsylvania law merely response. The College should withdraw the agreement with the Pennsylvania authorities, and in the future give all such assaults on the institution's autonomy the exposure they warrant.

Opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect the official position of the College. Signed columns, letters and articles are the responsibility of the writer.

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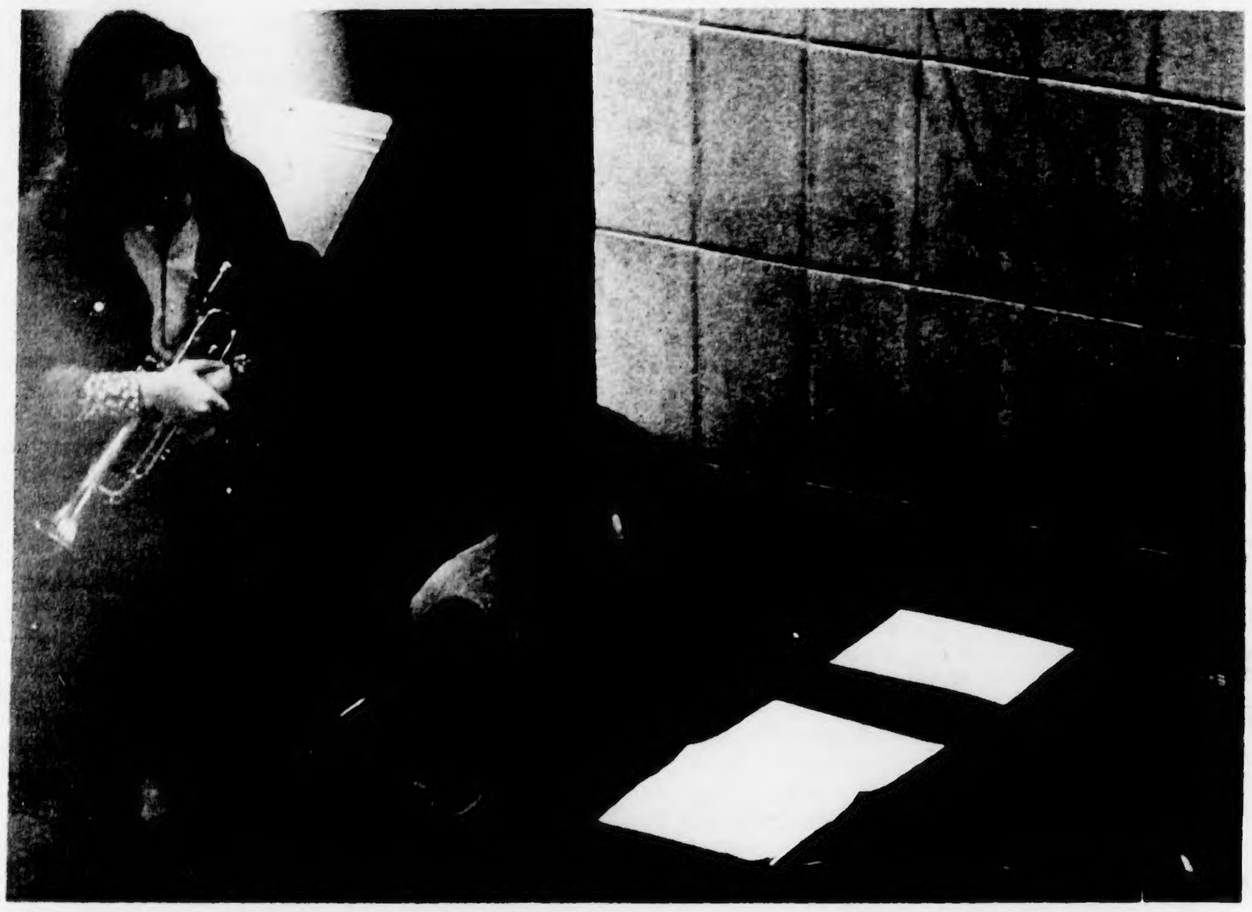

"experimental, temporary and

Letters to the editor

Winter term

To the Editor:

Miss Spitz' missive prompted me to review some of the structural problems involved in Winter Program (most of which were recognized at least in part when the program was initiated.)

No. 1: The philosophy behind the winter term included the idea that unusual topics would be offered each year and would not be permitted to remain too long - mayby only one year - in use. This has meant new preparations of course material rather than refinement of the material from year to year.

Basic college facilities such as the library cannot be gradually built up to handle a course if it is given only once. The outline and pace and general references for the course are harder to develop since they cannot usually be based on notes from courses taken elsewhere or standard textbooks on the subject.

No. 2: The preparation time for winter term courses has been added on top of the course load which many faculty were already teaching. The fall and spring term courses are the courses which MUST be well taught and which contain the most important elements for the evaluation of student ability (in practice, if not in justice) and college excellence (ditto).

The meat and potatoes courses receive close departmental and divisional scrutiny on a continuing basis to maintain their excellence, while winter term courses are the cakes which fill in the lighter side of education. There is less pressure on faculty to divert time from other courses to these and less pressure on students to work hard at the material.

No. 3: The courses may be in areas far from the instructor's major field of excellence or credentials, a fact that would ordinarily cause the course proposal to be rejected. But the experimental nature of the winter term permits the faculty to spend time learning about a new area and dabbling in someone else's bailiwick with less of the usual territorial bloodshed.

This enables students to observe professional learners in the process of approaching new subject matter. Students can learn a lot from this, but it leaves a different impression from the traditional recitation of well established patterns of thought more common offered in the fall and spring courses.

No. 4: While the pace of the winter term should be for students the same as during fall and spring, it is roughly double the pace for faculty, particularly with senior thesis and independent study students asking for four times the attention during winter that they get during fall and spring.

This, coupled with the desire to allow students to range more widely, results in less class contact and direction by the faculty. We are available, as are the entire scholarly facilities of the college, for students who want to take advantage of the opportunity. If many students opt out in favor of partying, the dormitory atmosphere may be cheapened, but the classrooms and library remain reserved for the serious student.

I agree that students should be allowed to sign up for independent work or to develop new courses after the winter term catalog is posted. Another suggestion would add the grade of Pass with Disdain for those students who do minimal and uninspired work.

Ralph D. Nelson
Chemistry Dept.

Acute psychosis

I would like to compliment Mr. Rymsha for his fascinating exposition of acute psychosis. Of exceptional merit were his vivid portrayals of thought disorganization, paranoid delusions, and other phenomena associated with "primary process" thinking.

I suggest that "The Campus" make use of his obvious talent by appointing him editor of a "Freaky Follies" section where he can further expose and illuminate symptoms of mental illness.

Robert Gesumaria

Shoplifting I

To the Editor:

The article on shoplifting by Peter Adam in your November 19th issue was a good one, and I commend you for printing this account of one seamy side of Middlebury life.

I was not misquoted in the article, but my remark that "We don't really have any shoplifting - someone took a record a few months ago" was made

Continued on Page 9

by PETER ADAM

The great hall of Johnson is an excellent place for a concert; the acoustics are relatively good, and the atmosphere is informal. New York musicians, Jeremy Steig, former flutist for Jeremy and The Satyrs and the Gil Evans Quartet, David Laam, former pianist with the Buddy Rich Band, Randy Brecker, former trumpeter with Blood, Sweat and Tears and leader of his own band, Dreems, Marty Morrell, who has played drums for among other Gabor Szabo and Ed Gomez, bassist for the Gil Evans Trio, attracted a large crowd Monday night. This band was experimental, temporary and very progressive.

Their several numbers followed a surprising rigid pattern; Jeremy Steig would take the lead with his flute, stand aside after a while and let Randy Brecker take over; then David Lham would solo on piano; this was usually followed by a base piano duet--usually drawing the most applause. All the musicians would come together for the last few measures and finish the number.

At first the solos were not as strong as the sections where the band played together. Randy Brecker was particularly effective backing up Steig's flute, but his solos were slightly disappointing; the electronic effects of his amplified trumpet detracted as much from his solos as they added to his flute back up. Luhm's piano solos were especially noteworthy; although less ambitious than Steig or Brecker, his phrasing was more concise, less intense and shorter. Morrell on drums and Gomez on bass found it easier to back him up than Steig or Brecker so the band was expecially tight when only Gomez, Lhum and Morrell were playing.

As the concert progressed, Lhum's band played a few blusey numbers; Steig's and Brecker's solos improved as their phrasing became more concise and their improvisations more ambitious. The bass solos continued to draw the most applause,

After the concert Jeremy Steig was explaining that the band is only temporary--all the members are involved with other groups. This is unfortunate because this evening's musical experiment was very successful, to say the least. The musicians complemented each other. This group was excellent, if shortlived.

very progressive. . ."

DKE's revival unlikely; fate of property undecided

by CIDDY ARING

In the early hours of Sun., Jan. 26, 1969, the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity house was totally gutted by a fire.

It was Alumni Weedend and there had been a big party the night before. Fortunately, no one was seriously hurt in the blaze. Only five people were treated for injuries for smoke inhalation, minor sprains and lacerations. One girl was hospitalized for slight spinal fractures.

As the Addison County Press pointed out at length, four girls from Green Mountain Junior College were in the Deke house at the time of the fire. In speaking of the scandal and the disciplinary measures that were to be taken, Dean Peterson said "There was no doubt as to what the girls were doing in the building at that hour of the morning."

All that remains of the Deke house is the foundation, cellar and chimney. Becau.. of personal conflicts within the house at the time of the fire, and the lack of a meeting place for the fraternity, the Deke brotherhood at Middlebury disbanded, and many of the former Dekes joined other fraternities.

Last year, Brooks Heaton, alumni president of Deke, unsuccessfully attempted to bring the remaining Deke brothers together again. At the time there were about 30 or 40 of them left at Middlebury. He had hoped to be able to rent the Federation building from the college. The college, however, denied the request for its rental.

The Deke Alumni corporation owns the land on which the house stood and the $60,000 that was received as insurance money from the fire. Last fall, Deke alumni met to decide what would be done with land and the money.

A committee was formed to investigate the feasibility of rebuilding the Deke house. According to the committee findings the money received from the insurance was not enough to cover the costs of rebuilding and mortgage money would be very difficult to obtain. Also, the consensus was that the atmosphere at Middlebury was not conducive to starting a new fraternity. With only six Deke brothers left at Middlebury this year, all of them seniors, they would essentially be starting a new fraternity from scratch, a rather risky venture when interest in fraternities at Middlebury has been declining.

Deke was one of the oldest and strongest fraternities at Mid-

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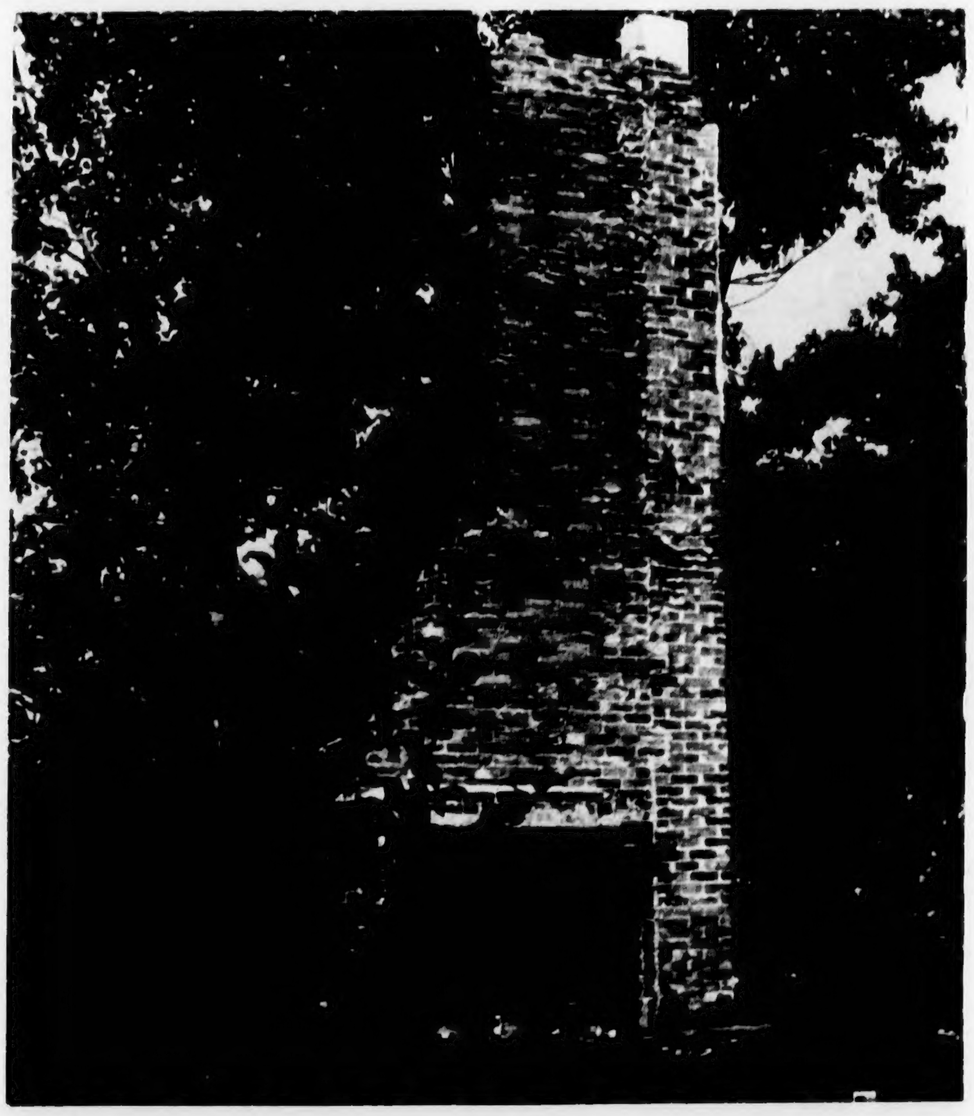

Photo by Richard Hirsh

The D.K.E. House: All that remains

Undergrounds

by WILLIAM HARRIS

Last weekend's Film Festival, which was sort of a stunning experience, prompts a few thoughts on the art of the experimental film. The films were cogent and I think the organizers of the festival made their point: This is a complicated art and it is going to take some thinking and doing and learning before we get it into our heads exactly what the new art is. The discussions were awful, except for the last evening's sessions—nobody came and some joker played the piano and for once we got off light. But these ideas keep on recurring, and I want to get them off my chest.

1) It is abundantly clear to me that we do not have at hand the conceptual and ideatic tools for grasping the new film art. Talk on film is impertinent or bad; audience reaction is spotty and unaccountable—and I suspect there are lots of things which we just do not get.

Hence 2) we are in a preanalytic academic state as regards understanding film art.

But 3) this is a valuable state, one in which deep psychic involvement may exist, and the unconsciously monitored part of the mind may find room to play.

In our society there is an urgent need for sub-verbal, preanalytical understanding. In this there are no formulae, there is no teaching of taste as such. One grasps by immersion in the total experience. (I maintain that the Greeks perceived their drama much in this vein, and I have always been of the opinion that they did not have an analytical understanding of the "meaning" of their plays as we see it. Many of the plays do not run right, do now work out reasonably. I feel that the Greeks kept their eyes differently focussed, and sa wthe totality through the agency of the individual words, but did not grasp the abstracted total-meaning consciously.)

This leaves a great deal more room for psychological depth of perception than our normal criticism allows. I think that film is at the critical point which lies just before the critical breakthrough, and I feel that this is a period of intense creativity and immense value. Once this disappears, the art will turn to a refining from a creative stage.

The Festival brought out so many new thoughts. Here is my shorthand list: If you can understand most of the visual stuff, you have learned a radically new technique: reading the peaks. This is a new way of seeing, and if you didn't understand this, the pictures would be disjointed series of inaccessible shots. I suspect many of your parents and most of your grandparents COULD not do this.

We see the new recourse to a deeper psychological complexity, but through visual perception, not through thinking and planning. As the representative is diffused into the abstract, so the abstract serves as a field in which we search visually for the representative. We find "pleasure" in this new process. Interesting and revealing! Multiphase operations are beginning to be taken automatically as acceptable, and good and interesting. Better use of the human brain, I suppose, but when will this get through to our way of life, especially to ideas about running the world?

Thinking of the tenor of much of the film material shown, I begin to understand Aristotle's concept of catharsis through pity and fear better. I think he means catharsis in a real, emotional sense, and nothing like the literary catharsis which we have all been thinking of.

I think of Zen catharsis. Some of the film passages were interminably boring and repetitive, and this (I noted) puts the accent back on us, which is a new kind of reverse engagement. When the walking woman film got to its apex of boredom, the audience came alive and twitched, coughed, grumbled and moved around endlessly. When the film went back to a whirl of unintelligable trees, we went back to our usual contented brainless repose. Interesting!

There was a lot of stuff there that you could not get out; we seem to be learning grasp by totality without bickering. The role of man as object, not doer seems to be growing very fast. I saw this throughout the series. I am not sure what to make of it right now, but I suspect it is crucial to us.

And above all, we have a full realization of something we would have probably subscribed to before with less understanding: ART CHANGES THE SENSES.

Forty films later, we are changed. Look at a purple scarf beside an opalescent ceramic green: You will never get Kenneth Anger out of your mind.

B-Ball

Middlebury opens its 1970-1971 basketball season Thursday night in Schenectady against powerful Union College.

The Panthers will be facing All-American guard Jim Tedisco, who last year averaged 28.9 points a game without the advantage of last years' leading scorer, Lee Cartmill, who was injured during football season and will miss most of the season.

Although the Panther's tallest starter is only 6'3" (Jim Keyes), their main problem will be in finding consistent high scorers. This will probably have to come from Jim Keyes, John Flanagan or Freshman Al Turner, the only three sure starters. The probable starting forwards are Art Deske and Jon Torrant.

Although the Panther's beat Union 81-72 last year, they will have difficulty in duplicating the feat this year since last year Panther Coach Gary Walters is now the coach at Union and is therefore fully aware of what the Panthers can do.

Saturday, Middlebury plays its first home game of the season against Amherst, supposedly a stronger team this year.

Middlebury Athletic Director Dick Colman has just announced that the 1970-1971 Freshman Basketball schedule has been cancelled because of the small turnout of candidates.

Colman also said that Freshman coach Gary Hindley will become a fulltime scout and assistant for the varsity team.

Registration and ticket sales for students planning to take ski lessons will be held tonight through Tuesday, December 8th (excluding Saturday and Sunday) from 9 a.m. - 12 noon and 1 - 4 p.m. in the McCullough Gym classroom.

Students who wish to take ski lessons for Physical Education credit should be sure to register and purchase their tickets during this period. Those who wish to elect ski lessons may take advantage of the special rates available by registering for this program, or they may register later at regular Ski School rates, by contacting the Ski School desk at the Middlebury College Snow Bowl. Complete information on prices will be in campus mail boxes by November 30th.

Faculty and staff will receive information on special ski school adult and children's programs in the mail by mid-December.

Intramurals

Last weeks results: Monday, November 23rd: ASP beat KDR (forfeit), Independents beat Hepburn (2-0); ZP beat Stewart "B" (forfeit); Faculty beat PKT (2-0)

Tuesday, November 24th Independents beat Faculty (2-0) SE beat ASP (2-1)- PKT beat ZP (2-0)- Stewart "B" beat KDR (forfeit)

League Standing as of November PKT won 6, lost 1 -.857; SE won 5, lost 1 -.833; Independents won 4, lost 1 -.800; DU won 4, lost 2 -.666; ZP won 3, lost 2 -.600; Faculty won 3, lost 3 .500; ASP won 3, lost 5 -.375; stewart "b" won 2, lost 5 -.285; KDR won 1, lost 4 -.200; Hepburn won 0, lost 6 -.000 NOTE: Forfeits by KDR to ASP and Stewart "B" are conuted as wins for ASP and Stewart "B" Forfeit by Stewart "B" to ZP is counted as a win for ZP. All basketball entries must be in Thursday, December 3rd. Hockey entries due November 30th, a grace period through December 2nd will be given to all hockey groups; No entries will be accepted atfer December 2nd.

Saturday, Dec. 5, the Middlebury Panther's Hockey team faces a tough Army team which features the Cadet's best goalie in many years. On top of this, the Panthers have not beaten Army in 10 years.

Army's goalie, Dan Scioletti, was chiefly responsible for last year's 2-1 Cadet victory over the Panthers and is back this year as team captain. Last year Scioletti maintained a 2.91 goal against average and placed in the top five goalies of the region. He has made an incredible 1,380 saves in the two years he has been playing for the Cadets.

The Panthers, though, should put Scioletti to a severe test. They are averaging six goals a game and have showed great potential and explosiveness.

The Panthers are currently led by Rick Kelley, who has already scored four goals and three assists. Another factor in their favor is the return of All-East center Brian Iggulde, who was injured in the eye in the R.P.I. game.

Another Panther bound to see some scoring action is Senior defenseman Larry Dixon who so far this season has scored two goals and four assists. He now has 43 career assists and has a shot at the New England Small College Division record of 54 set by Mike Self of Colby.

Starting in the goal will probably be Junior Sals Adams. He is averaging 21 saves a game and has allowed only seven goals in three games.

If the Panthers are to beat the Cadets, they must maintain balanced offense that has carried them this far into the young season. There have so far been fourteen Panthers involved in the scoring. The leading scorers so far have been the second line, which consists of Roger Knowles, Rick Kelley and Freshman Garth Parker. This unit has produced 13 points.

Rock Quiz

by ED GEE (Easy Ed)

1. Where is Penny Lane?
   A. In my arms, in my head, in my heart
   B. In my ears and in my ears
   C. In England, in Ireland and in Canada

2. Who sang Summertime Blues?
   A. Lovin' Spoonful
   B. Eddie Cocarane
   C. The Tunesmithy

3. What well known song goes: "It's not the way you smile that touched my heart. It's not the way you kiss that tears me apart...."
   A. Baby, It's you
   B. Honey, Don't
   C. Liar, Liar

4. Who are Alvin the Chipmunk's colleagues?
   A. Chip and Dale
   B. Theodore and Simon
   C. Amos and Andy

5. Whan instrument is Stevie Wonder notes for playing?
   A. Flute
   B. Guitar
   C. Harmonica

6. What singing group asked the musical question "Will you Love me Tomorrow?"
   A. Fontaine Sisters
   B. The McGuire Sisters
   C. The Shirelles

7. Whom did Running Bear love?
   A. Edie Adams
   B. Tinkerbell
   C. Little White Done

8. What can stop the Duke of Earl?
   A. Nothing
   B. The Red Baron
   C. A temporary restarining order

9. What accompanied the tears on Little Anthony's pillow?
   A. A pain in his heart
   B. An ache in his side
   C. A bowl of cherries

10. How old was Mark Dinning's Teen Angel?
    A. Thirteen
    B. Hotys-totsy 37
    C. Just sweet sixteen

1. Hound Dog
2. Mr. Blue
3. Runaway
4. Travelling Man
5. Blueberry Hill
6. Rockin' Robin
7. Stop In The Name Of Love
8. Dear Heart
9. Stupid Cupid
10. The Game of Love
11. Sealed With a Kiss
12. Ahab the Arab
13. Lady Will Power
14. Telstar
15. Kentucky Woman
16. Hawaii Five-O
17. Make your Own Kind of Music
18. California Dreaming
19. Hitching a Ride
20. Teen Angel

A. Ricky Nelson
B. Fats Domino
C. Fleetwoods
D. Dell Shannon
E. Elvis Presley
F. Connie Francis
G. Wayne Fontana & the Mindbenders
H. Brian Hyland
I. Supremes
J. Bobby Day
K. Andy Williams
L. Ray Stevens
M. Neil Diamond
N. Mama Cass
O. Vanity Fare
P. Mark Dinning
Q. Mama and Papas
R. Ventures
S. Tornatoes
T. Gary Puckett and Union Gap

Part I: 1-e, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a, 5-b, 6-c, 7-n, 8-q, 9-g, 10-c

Part II: 11-h, 12-l, 13-t, 14-s, 15-m, 16-r, 17-n, 18-q, 19-o, 20-p

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LETTERS TO EDITOR

Continued from page 6

sarcastically, which is not apparent in the article

We do, of course, have a problem. The Saturday following publication of the article, at least three records vanished, presumably stolen by some of the hoodlums Peter Adam wrote about.

The encouraging aspect is that the stealing is decreasing. What has been a great fad in the past now is becoming less of a sport.

One college student we were sure was stealing records (though never caught) now is coming in and buying them. One of our staff commented on this the other day, saying "That student finally is growing up!"

I could name names of children of prominent townspeople who - as teeny-boppers - vied to see how much they could steal at the supermarket, but now that they have come to have some sense of responisbility have put away childish things.

We used to trust everyone. We didn't watch - why should we? It was a kind of honor system. Unfortunately, we have learned the past two or three years that the honor system doesn't work when honor becomes a hollow word.

Dike Blair

Shoplifting II

To the Editor:

I am voicing my objection to the article written by your Mr. Peter Adam on the subject of shoplifting.

I object to the fact that he misrepresented my discussion with him of this subject and at least in the following manner.

In the first place I asked him if he intended to treat the subject objectively, and he assured me that he did. On the basis of this assurance I agreed to answer his questions based on actual case histories, our experiences and statistics.

He in turn, without my permission, has chosen to use partial quotations of my discussion with him and without appropriately indicating so. Furthermore, he has compounded this misrepresentation by arbitrary inference, his own conclusions, and the placing of my quotations out of context, together with the substitution of words and his own literal interpretation of things that I said.

Saturday I spoke with Mr. Adam, after the paper was published, about his presentation of the subject, and the conclusion I drew from his reply was that he was more interested in sensationalism than he was in treating the subject objectively and using properly the factual data that was made available to him.

All data and my confidence was made available to him only on the basis that he represented himself as being a responsible agent of the Campus newspaper. It also was made available to him upon demand without any request by him for an appointment or preparation on my part, and in the apex of a very busy hour.

The subject of shoplifting is a very serious one and should have been handled accordingly. I was willing to cooperate initially with Mr. Adam, since I thought he was intent on performing a service for the entire community and not a disservice.

Additionally, I gave Mr. Adam a well-prepared document on the subject, and he chose not to use any of it. This document was prepared by an outstanding alumni of Middlebury College and whose field is Crime Prevention and Security Measures.

It is incidents such as this that impede the free flow of communications between the college and the town communities, and this, I believe was one of the major objectives established during the last school term.

Neil Kvasnak

Begetting the war

To the Editor:

There was a time in this land, about seven months ago, when King Richard begat a new war and this was his own war, in addition to the war that had been begat by King Lyndon. There was heard dissent around the land and the people rose up and protestedeth.

And there arose in the land called Princeton, a great and mighty clamor. The effete and impudent lackeys of the opposition to King Richard begat a protest and this indignation begat a grievance that appeared in the land of Harvard, Kent and Berkley and it came to be that these remonstrations, over many a wide and varied path, begat a protest in the small land of Middlebury.

So it was in the land of Princeton that wise men decreed that the effete and impudent lackeys of the opposition, and they were students, were to sally forth during the time that is called election to voice their protests against King Richard as he sallied forth to make one thing perfectly clear. And it was clear that the students were pleased and the cause of justice prevailedeth. And the students wished to get the King at his own game, and that was good. Him that seeketh the path of righteousness and justice cannot seek it by blowing up or burning down buildings, and that was bad.

And as the time of election approachedeth and the students were freed according to the decree of the wise men, the students rose up and said, "Let not our free time be disturbed with the rumblings of the wrongdoings of the king," and it was evident that seven months can do much to change one's soul. He who protesteth one time cannot protest eternally, lest his great and bitter cry be too frequently done to be considered. And although it was that the students said yea unto Philip and nay unto Winston, they said also, "We are weary of this life and we can no longer sustain our cry."

And it came to be that the students returned home during the time of election and it was King Richard and his jester, Spiro, who sallied forth into the land and they know not how to salve the afflictions of the people. And they said unto the people, "Behold, the students are too many and too mighty for us. Come, let us deal wisely with them lest they multiply, for when it comes to pass, that when there befalleth us any war, they also join themselves unto our enemies and fight against us."

And so the lives of the students were made bitter, but they allowedeth the King and his jester to make asses of themselves, and at the end of the election they returned to the solitude and im of the land of Princeton, .rvard or Middlebury, and that was good.

And it came to pass soon after the election, that the time of Thanksgiving approached. And it was Thanksgiving that the students knew as their time of freedom, and so it was that when Thanksgiving cometh, the students forgot that their period of freedom had been during the time called election. And they escaped from the land of Middlebury. And there were few students to be seen in Middlebury and the wise men realized that they had been betrayed and they thought that was bad. And they believed that the students who had said, "let our people go," had inferred to much when the wise men agreed to let their people go.

And so it came to pass in the land of Middlebury, that when the students returnedeth home to Middlebury, and they were filled with turkey and cranberries, they gazed upon the landscape and it was bare and they looked up and said, "We are staying, we pray thee, Let it snow."

Alan Levy

Bryn Mawr College is again sponsoring two summer programs abroad for men and women college students--one in Spain and the other in southern France. Both are directed by Bryn Mawr professors, with faculties drawn from universities and colleges in this country and Europe. The six-week programs begin on June 21. 1970. The "Institut d'Etudes Francaises" in Avignon is now in its tenth year and the Spanish program, the "Centro de Estudios Hispanicos" in Madrid, has been held for six years. Students live and take their meals with families living in Madrid or Avignon. Classroom work is supplemented with lectures given by scholars in art, literature, history and the social sciences. At the end of the six weeks there is a period of free travel. A limited number of scholarships are available for both programs. For information regarding admission, write to the Director of the Centro or the Director of the Institute, at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr Penna., 19010.

Winter term course enrollment

Despite previous fears of a shortage of openings in winter term courses, 1126 students have been assigned to their first choices.

Only 134 students were forced to accept lower priorities and just 2 of these were unable to find room in any of their five choices. The order of priority was determined by class; as a result every Senior received his first choice, while most of those having to settle for lower choices were freshmen.

The predicted shortage of course openings was avoided to a certain extent by the diversity in student selections, unusual if compared to previous years. Fewer courses had catchy titles designed to attract large numbers of students. As a result, many of the limited seminar-type courses have filled their quotas while the unlimited-enrollment courses have been kept down to reasonable numbers.

Some of the popular limited-enrollment courses which were filled include Woodcut, Introduction to Poetry Writing, Writing Short Fiction, Composition, The American Western Film, Research in Oceanography and Submarine Geology at Woods Hole, The Heritage of the Ears: Oral History in Africa, The Construction of Hypothetical Musical Instruments, Electronics for the Intimidated and Piaget - The Theory of Intelligence.

Several unheralded courses attracted a surprising number of students, with 106 students enrolled in Literature of Childhood, 91 in The Ingredients of Climactic Change. 57 in The Theme of Rebellion in French Literature and 45 in Swahili Safari. On the other hand several courses expecting large enrollments made poor showings, for example the Sex, Love and Logic course staffed by three teachers attracted only 9 students after setting an enrollment limit of 100.

Pennsylvania Agency Gets College's Signature

Continued from page 1

fundamental structure of a community of learning."

President Armstrong signed the agreement on June 12, attaching the statement of understandings.

In response to the statement, the PHEAA replied that "the agreement only requires that when the institution obtains knowledge of the facts called for by the agreement, it will furnish such information to the Agency." adding that "if you are uncertain with regard to any particular situation, just submit the pertinent facts of which you have knowledge and the Agency shall make the decision."

The PHEAA concluded, "Unless we receive a specific request from you asking for the return of the agreements you have executed, we assume that these response confirm your understanding." President Armstrong said, in an interview with The Campus, that the College was only bound by the terms which he had signed originally, not to any further stipulations made by the PHEAA.

President Armstrong said that no College committees had been consulted about the agreement. He said, "At this point the dollars had very much to do with it," but that the question was whether to close one source of financial aid to Pennsylvania students, "We would rather not if we could find a way."

Armstrong related the Pennsylvania law to a general nationwide suspicion of colleges and universities, adding, "I think it's a misreading of us in many cases.....I think sometimes that we talk as if all truth and beauty is on our side," and called for "a little more candor on our side about our failures." He felt that the College had found a way to sign the agreement without compromising its integrity in the matter.

He noted that the College did not participate as an Amicus Curiae (friend of the court) with Haverford against Pennsylvania only because the Amicus Curiae brief stated that the undersigned colleges "were faced with substantial financial loss to themselves or to their students from a refusal to sign," which is not the case at Middlebury.

The Amicus Curiae brief argued that the agreement required under the Pennsylvania law was a violation of the first and fourteenth amendments, and would result in "consequent irreparable injuries."

Pennsylvania students were not notified of the College's action. No College committees were consulted before or after President Armstrong had signed the agreement last summer.

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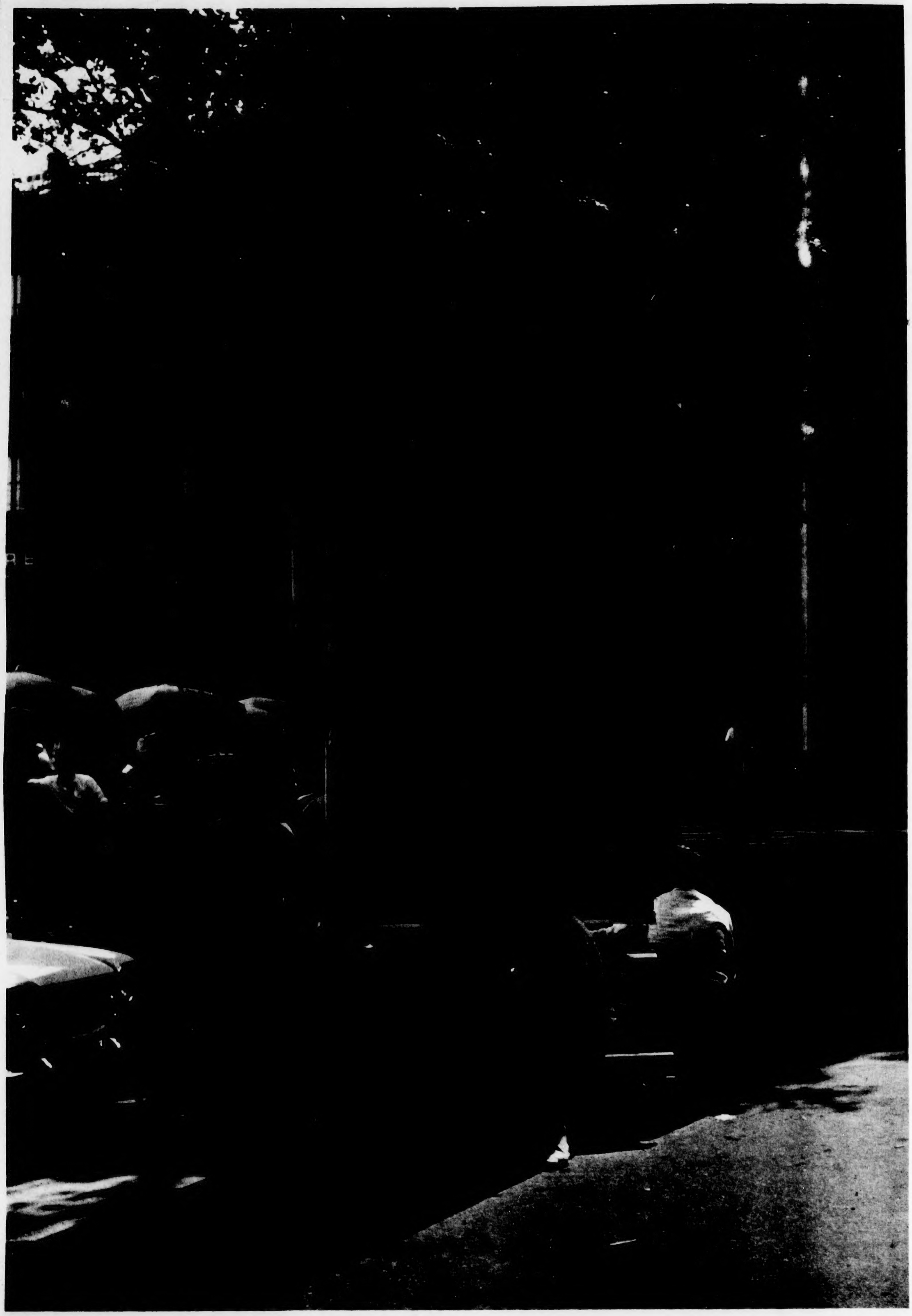

news shorts

The College Dance Club and area children enrolled in classes taught by the Club will present a program of dance this Friday and Saturday at McCullough Dance Center. Performances of the program "Dance Potpourri," will be given at 7:30 p.m. Friday, and again at ;0:45 Saturday morning. Miss Faith Gulick, director of dance at Middlebury, is in charge of the event. The first half of the program will be performed by children from the Middlebury area who have received dance instruction at the College. Members of the Dance Club and Miss Gulick will present the second half entertainment.

"The Beyond is Now" is the title of the sermon which Dr. John McCombs, Dean of Hendricks Chapel at Syracuse University, will deliver at the 11:00 a.m. Service in Mead Chapel next Sunday, December 6. Dr. McCombs graduated from Syracuse University and earned the Ph.D. degree in psychology at the University of Cuzco in Peru. After a number of years with the State Department, he studied for the ministry at Union Theological Seminary. For nine years before assuming his post at Syracuse in 1967, he was stationed overseas, primarily in Asia, as a representative of the American Bible Society.

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American Involvement in Indo-China

The following letters recently appeared in The New York Times and reflect the concern of Southeast Asian experts about the continuing destructiveness of American military involvement in Indochina. Jonathan Mirsky is Associate Professor of History and Chinese at Dartmouth College and Jonathan Schell is the author of two books on Vietnam, "The Village of Ben Suc" and "The Military Half."

To the Editor:

The confusion of many Americans about events in Laos demonstrates Washington's determination to avoid a principal error in Vietnam: letting the public know what is happening.

This is covert warfare, punctuated by occasional accidental glimpses which reveal the thousant bombing sorties per day, the hundreds of thousands of refugees, or the occasional loss of American lives---phenomena only grudgingly admitted after much prevarication.

It is a war controlled not by Congress but by the Executive and its instruments. The White House has even succeeded in deleting from the 1969 Laos hearings enough information to render the public record virtually meaningless except to a few specialists. It is indeed a Secret War.

Fittingly, a Secret War should have a Secret Army. This the CIA has been running through General Vang Pao for years. But now a hitch as developed---most Vang Pao's CIA-trained and financed Meo mercenaries have been killed...

...Now the Nixon Administration, still without authorization, has found a substitute for the dead Meos: Cambodian soldiers, also trained under the CIA, supplied with American arms, and operating in the territory of the semi-independent Prince Boun Oum of Champassak. Perhaps because this CIA operation is an illegal intrusion, violating the 1962 Geneva agreements, no one is bothering to inform the Lao Premier, Souphanna Phouma, much less the U.S. Congress.

The cold war goal remains---to "stop Communism," regardless of cost to the target country. Laos provides the newest model for future counter-insurgency operations---plenty of bombing, transportation of civilians, manipulation of mercenaries, negligible American casualties, but above all, secrecy. And, of course, dead Asians."

Jonathan Mirsky

To the Editor:

"The United States bombed North Vietnam on November 20-21 for 28½ hours. We believe that these bombings far from being a "protective reactions" to a threat to our reconnaissance planes over North Vietnam, are in fact an important part of an emerging strategy of escalation of the war in Indochina, in which air power is being used to offset the effect of the decrease in ground combat.

For example on Saturday, Nov. 21, Saigon authorities announced that B-52's had made raids in Indochina for the 44th consecutive day, dropping a daily tonnage of 500,000 pounds of bomb. This represents an enormous increase in the use of B-52's.

And, in spite of the President's promise that in Cambodia our air power would be used only to interdict North Vietnamese supply lines, tactical fighter-bombers are flying hundreds of sorties a day in direct support of Lon Nol's troops.

Furthermore, although in April the Pentagon announced a ban on the use of the concentrated form of the herbicide 245-T, the Army now has admitted that the spraying has continued.

While reducing the ground effort, the United States has moved to the air, and the B-52 new war. And although American casualties have decreased and protest has ebbed at home, the level of killing and destruction has been raised by an overall escalation of the bombing throughout Indochina. The American troops that have been withdrawn have been "replaced" not by South Vietnamese troops, but by American planes.

Since bombing is as much a military activity as ground combat, the escalation of the air war shows that "de-escalation" has taken place in Administration rhetoric only, and that the United States is still as much committed to a military "solution" of the war as it ever was."

Jonathan Schell

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GREASE UP

NOVAK'S

Main Street Mobil Station

There will be a sale of prints by Mr. Bumbeck and Muirhead in room 402 of the Johnson Building all day Saturday.

The Campus will print its last issue before the Christmas break next Thursday, December 10. The deadline is Sunday night. The Campus will resume publication after vacation on January 14. The deadline for that issue is January 10.

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DKE Revival Appears Unlikely

Continued from page 7

dlebury. Founded in 1854, the Middlebury Deke now has over 700 living alumni, many of whom would very much like to see Deke rebuilt, if at all possible.

It has been suggested that Deke be rebuilt as a sort of SDU so that if fraternities did die at Middlebury, they would be able to sell it to the college.

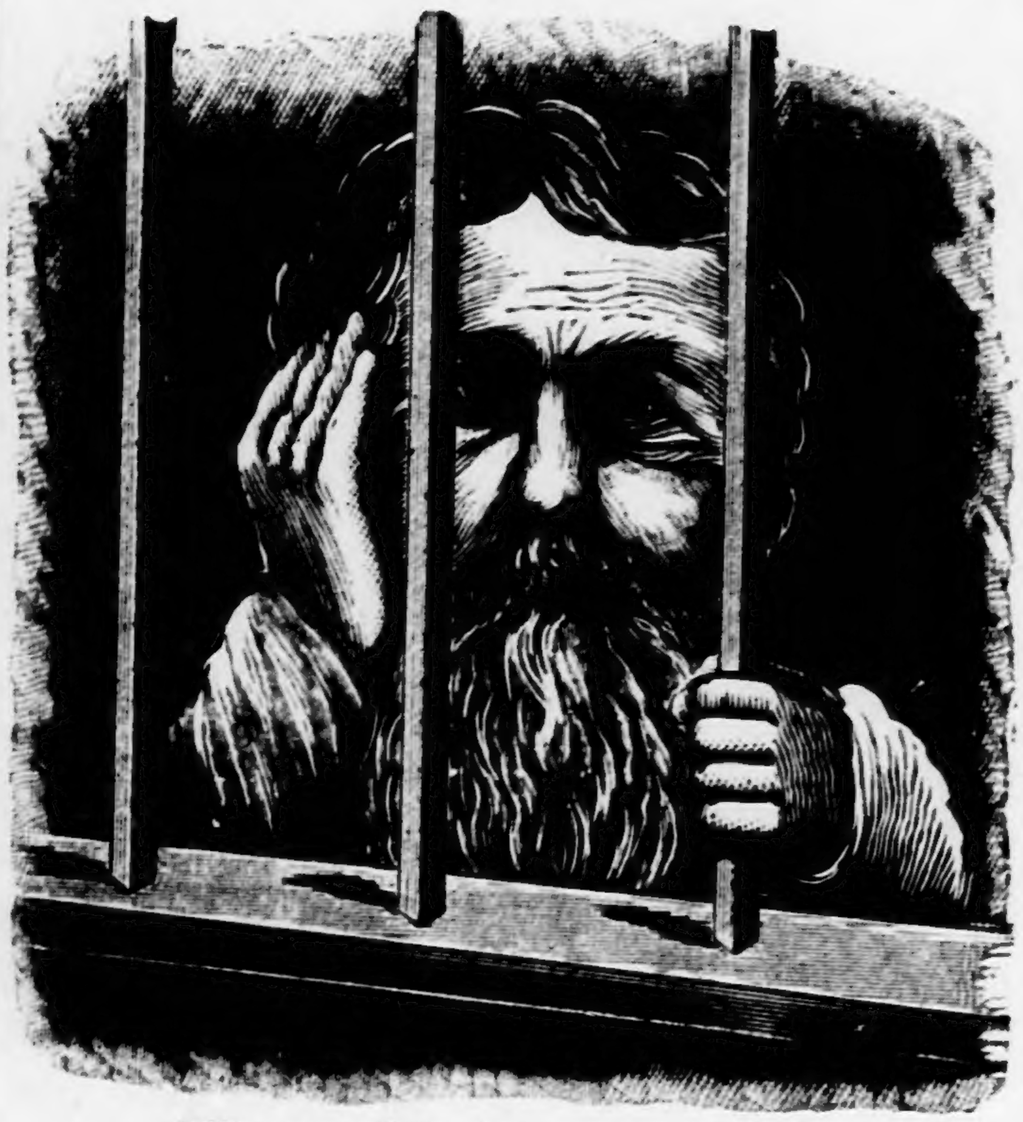
Several possibilities were brought up at the fall meeting as to what should be done with the money if they decided not to rebuild, among them: to donate the money to the college to be used for scholarships, to construct a Deke alumni cabin in the mountains or to donate to the college a building for all Middlebury alumni to stay in on their visits, that would be fashioned after the alumni building at Bowdoin.

The latter offer was turned down by the college, however, because they felt that they already had plenty of buildings for such use and would prefer that the money be used for scholarships.

As for the land, the college has made no offer to buy it, feeling that it was already overtaxed with land and buildings. The Deke alumni corporation has thought of giving the land to the college yet, as Heaton pointed out, "The feeling among the alumni generally is not to give anything outright to the college for the reason that they don't feel the college has been at all helpful in the reformation of the Deke house."

At any rate, no final decisions have been reached as to what will be done with Deke's land and money.

"We don't feel that right now is a good time to build a fraternity," says Heaton, "This possibly may change in the future. We don't intend to decide on it one way or another for a while. In the meantime, we're just going to hold onto the money and land."



"The way of the transgressor is hard."

Friends Meeting, 11:00 Sundays, St. Mary's School Building, Shannon Street.

Any student interested in speaking in the afternoon Lecture Series during the Winter Term should contact Mr. Gleason in the Chemistry Department.

The Campus Security has a wide variety of stolen and lost goods stored. Students who are missing bicycles or other paraphenalia should stop by the Campus Security office in the basement of Carr Hall.

WINTER CARNIVAL

by JEFF REINHARDSEN
Chairman of the Entertainment Committee

There have been mixed feelings about what has been done towards Carnival Entertainment in the past and what might be done in the future. There are many problems inherent in obtaining entertainment for a school such as Middlebury. In hopes of making these situations known to all those who feel this process is easy, the Entertainment Committee has tried to describe financial status, red tape hassles and suggested possibilities. No decisions have been finalized yet, although the choice has been narrowed down to eleven groups from which to choose when we vote.

The Committee has been given the estimate of $6500 to work with, including music for the Ball, Dance and Concert, as well as sound systems and agent bills. This is a ceiling amount, unless students wish to pay $10 per person for a concert.

Another problem is an obvious one of trying to please as many people as possible. Everyone's likes and dislikes, not just those of a few people, must be taken into consideration. Some people will be disappointed; this is inevitable.

There is also a danger in taking chances on a name group or individual who has a habit of not showing. Performers have an "act of God" clause that enables them to cop out when it snows.

So, with all these things taken into consideration, students will vote soon for one of the following: Paul Butterfield Blues Band; Leon Russell; Ramsey Lewis Trio; Dave Brubeck; It's a Beautiful Day; New York Rock Ensemble; Pentage; Poco; Steve Miller Blues Band; Lee Michaels; B.B.King.

BACK PAGE

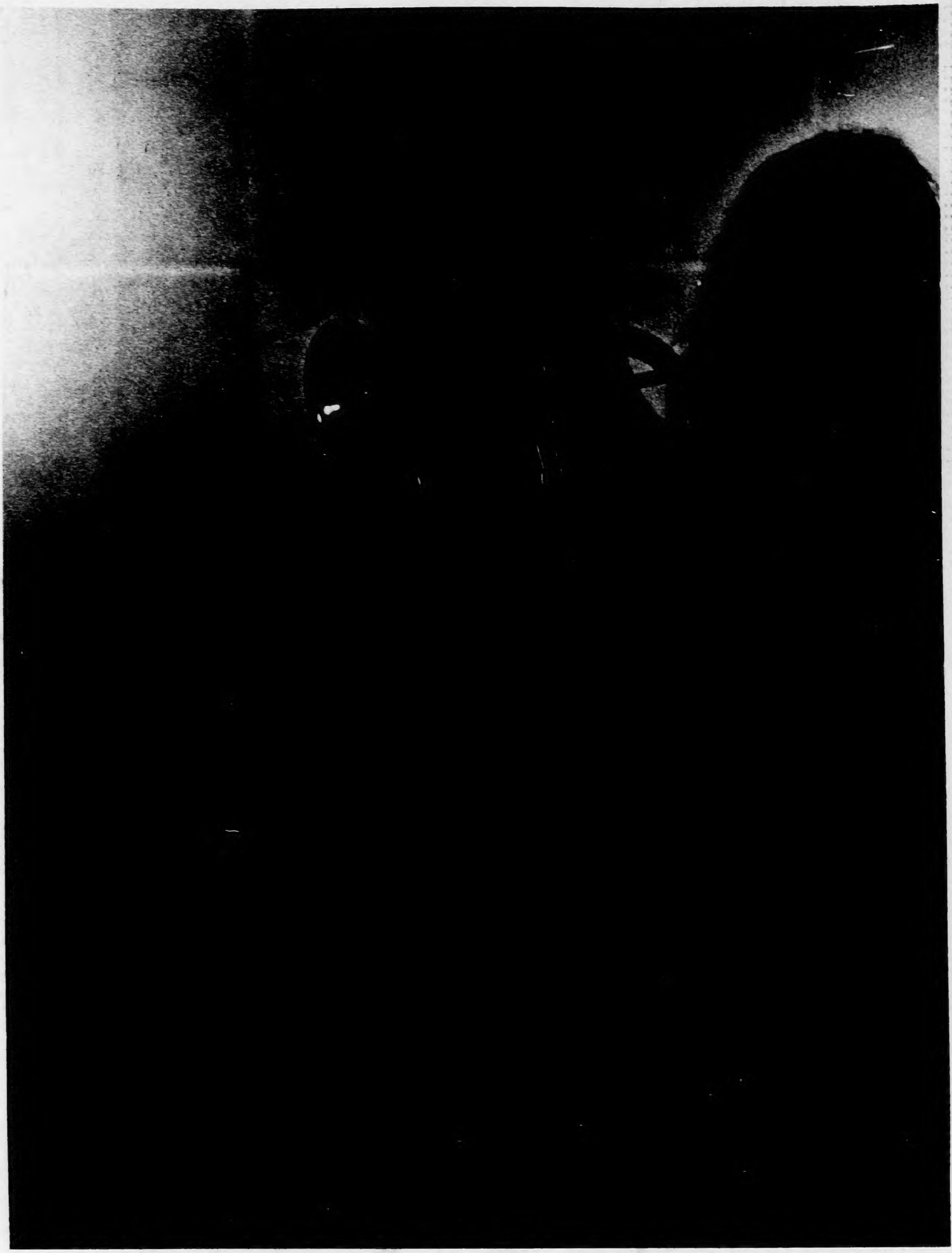


Photo by Antony Ricos

Middlebury, Vt.
December 3, 1970
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THE CAMPUS